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Callianthemum Novum Japonicum

By

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中井猛之進、原寛：きただけさう（新種）

The first species of *Callianthemum* to be recorded for the Japanese Empire was *Callianthemum insigne* NAKAI[1] a native of Northern Corea. It was first published under *Isopyrum*[2], later transferred to *Anemone*[3], and finally placed under *Callianthemum*. A second Japanese species was published in June, 1918, by Mr. Misao TATEWAKI under the name *C. Miyabeanum.*[4] This latter species, which occurs on Mt. Apoi in Hidaka province, Hokkaidô, was studied in its native habitat during August, 1928, by Dr. NAKAI, who observed its very polymorphic character: attaining a height of nearly 30 centimetres on the grassy slopes of the mountain, its stature at the summit is no more than 10 centimetres; in some plants the divisions of the leaves are all broad, in some they are all exceedingly fine, and in others both extreme forms of dissection appear. In the typical Corean *Callianthemum*, as illustrated in "Icones Plantarum Koisikavenses", the leaves are finely cleft, though not so finely as in the Siberian species

(1) *Callianthemum insigne* NAKAI in Scientific Knowledge VIII, no. 1, p. 41 (Jan. 1928).

(2) *Isopyrum insigne* NAKAI in Bot. Mag. Tokyo XXXIII, p. 49 (March 1918).

(3) *Anemone insignis* NAKAI in MATSUMURA, Icon. Plant. Koisikav. IV, no 4, pl. 85 (May 1920).

(4) *Callianthemum Miyabeanum* TATEWAKI in Transaction of Sapporo Natural History Society X, pt. 1, p. 79 cum phot. (Jun. 1928).

C. rutæfolium (L.) C.A. MEYER, from which it also differs in the greater size of the marginal cells of the leaves. In *C. Miyabeanum*, the breadth of the ultimate lobes of the leaves varies from 1 to 6 millimetres; the undersurface of the leaves is whitish in summer, but HARA's observations on a number of plants from Mt. Apoi which are now growing in the Koishikawa Botanic Gardens and at his own home have shown that in the spring the new leaves are likewise more or less glaucous, while in their general character no modifications have occurred under cultivation. The Corean plants, brought to Seoul from their native habitat (Mt. Kanbôhô) by Mr. Yô TAKENAKA of Keijô Imperial University, produce under cultivation leaves which conform closely with those of the Hokkaido plants in respect of colour and dissection, except perhaps that the cauline leaves of the latter are broader at the base in certain individuals. For these reasons the Hokkaido *Callianthemum* can no longer be distinguished specifically from the Corean plant, and *C. Miyabeanum* has therefore been reduced by NAKAI[5] to inclusion under *C. insigne*.

In 1932 Mr. Jisaburô OHWI[6] of Kyôto Imperial University published a note on the occurrence of *Callianthemum insigne* in the Japanese Alps. In comparing his specimens with the Hokkaidô plant, he calls special attention to the greater size and broader base of the cauline leaves of the latter and to its habit of flowering before the development of the leaves, and he deduces therefrom that the *Callianthemum* of the Japanese Alps is conspecific with the Corean but that *C. Miyabeanum* is a species distinct from both. This opinion, however, is not supported by comparison of the plants under cultivation: in the *Callianthemum* from the Japanese Alps, of which we have some thirty plants growing in the Botanic Gardens, some transplanted from Mt. Kita-gatake and some raised from seed, the leaves have an intense glaucous bloom, comparable to that of the crisped cabbage, on both surfaces; the petals of the flowers are peculiarly notched

(5) *Callianthemum insigne* NAKAI, Vegetation of Mt. Apoi in the Province of Hidaka, Hokkaido p. 49 (1930).

(6) *Callianthemum insigne* NAKAI apud OHWI in Acta Phytotaxonomica et Geobotanica I, p. 301 (Dec. 1932).

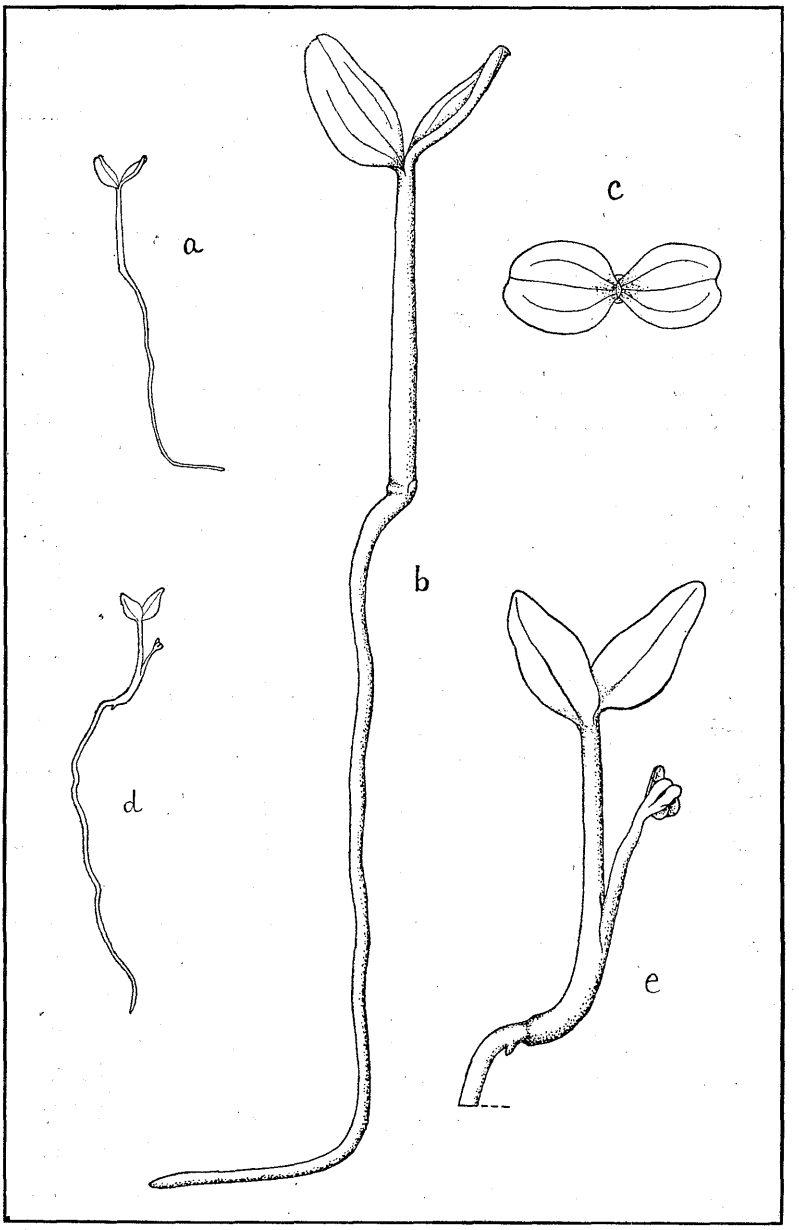
or obtusely lobuled, or crenated at the apex, whereas in the Hokkaidô and Corean plants they are obtuse or truncated, or quite inconspicuously notched. Furthermore the tendency of the leaves to delay their development until after the first flowers are in bloom is common to both the Hokkaidô and the Corean forms.

Taking all these considerations into account, we propose to distinguish the *Callianthemum* of the Japanese Alps as a new species, distinct in foliage and flower from both the Hokkaidô and the Corean species, under the following description :—

Callianthemum hondoense NAKAI et HARA, sp. nov.

Syn. *Callianthemum insigne* (non NAKAI) OHWI in Acta Phytotax. et Geobot. I, p. 301 (1932) quoad pl. ex Kitadake.

Rhizoma perenne crassum, radicibus numerosissimis filiformibus crassis. Folia radicalia glaberrima longe petiolata, petiolis 2–10 cm. longis basi vaginatis purpurascentibus ; lamina utrinque conspicue pruinosa ternata ; segmentis breviter stipitatis ambitu rotundato-triangularibus, terminalibus bi-ternatis vel ternatis et trisectis, lateralibus ternatis et trisectis ; lobis omnibus flabellatim incisis sæpe inter sese imbricatis ; lobulis oblongis vel anguste oblongis apice obtusis vel rotundatis mucronulatis. Scapi 8–17 cm. alti folia radicalia superantes teretes glabri uniflori 1–2–foliati. Folia caulina breve petiolata, petiolis basi vix dilatatis ; lamina ternata, segmentis trisectis et flabellatim incisis. Flores 2–2.5 cm. in diametro in mense Julio patentes. Sepala 5 membranacea albida vel viridula obovato-oblonga apice rotundata 8–9 mm. longa 3.5–4.5 mm. lata. Petala 7–8 alba obovato-elliptica vel obovato-oblonga apice evidenter emarginata vel lobulato-crenata vel extrema tantum rotundata basi rubro-aurantiaca microsaccata nectariifera 8–12 mm. longa 5–8 mm. lata. Stamina numerosa ca. 3 mm. longa, filamentis subulatis, antheris oblongis ca. 1 mm. longis albis. Carpella numerosa glaberrima, stylis brevibus recurvis. Semina ovato-globosa obscure carinata lævia vel leviter nervosa brevissime stipitata cum stylis 4–5 mm. longa 2.5–3 mm. lata. Lamina cotyledonea 2 oblongo-ovata ca. 5 mm. longa. Petioli cotyledonei perfecte connati tubum teretem 1 cm. altum formantes. Folium primum ex basi tubi cotyledonei lateraliter



a. *Innovatio* (mag. nat.) b. *Eadem* 4 *plo aucta.* c. *Cotyledones supra visi* (× 4) d. *Innovatio cum protophyllo* (mag. nat.) e. *Eadem* 4 *plo aucta.*

emittens (vide figuras).

Nom. Jap. *Kitadake-sō* (nov.)

Hab. Honshu : prov. Kai : in summa alpinæ Kitadake 3000–3094 m. (M. SHIMIDZU-Jul. 16, 1934-typus floris ; Jul. 27, 1933-typus fructus ; Aug. 21, 1932)

Planta endemica.

Callianthemum 屬ハ可憐ナ梅ニ似タ白花ト、ソレヲ一層引立テル細カクキレタ葉トヲ持チ、高山植物中ノ逸品デアル。一寸はくさんいちげヲ思ハセルガ、花瓣ノ基部ハ橙赤色デソコニ蜜腺ガアル。本屬中邦領内デ最初ニ發見サレタモノハ北鮮ノ高山ニ產スルうめざきさばのを (*C. insigne* NAKAI) デアル。ソノ基本形ハ松村博士ノ新撰植物圖編第四編第八十五圖版ニ示サレタ如ク、葉ガ細ク切レテキル。1928年第二ノ種類ガ北大館脇氏ニヨツテ發表サレ、ひだかさう (*C. Miyabeanum* TATEWAKI) ト命名サレタ。コノ種ハ北海道、日高、アポイ山ニ產シ、筆者ガソノ自生地デ觀察シタ所ニヨルト非常ニ變化ニ富ンデキテ、砂礫地ニ生エテキルモノハ莖ノ高サ 10 cm. ニ過ギズ、一方草地ニ下レルモノハ 30 cm. ニモ達シ、又葉ノ裂片モ廣狹種々ノ形ガアリ時ニ同一株カラ異ナル形ノ葉ヲダス事サヘアル。初春ニ出タ若葉ハ多少粉白ヲ呈シテキルガ、夏時ニハ綠色トナリ下面ガ白味ヲ帶ビテキルノミデアル。筆者ノ一人(中井)ハ、冠帽峯產ノうめざきさばのをヲ熟知シテ居ルガ北海道產ノモノト葉形カラモ葉色カラモ區別スルコトハ出來ナイ、今夏京城大學豫科教授竹中要氏ガ京城ニ栽培シテ居ルノヲ讓受ケタガ、矢張アポイ山產ノ東京ニ栽培シテ居ルモノト區別ガ出來ナイ。唯アポイ山ノモノハ莖葉ノ基部ガ多少擴ガル傾向ガアル樣デアルガ其モ個體ニ依リ全ク擴ガラヌモノモアルノデ此點モ種ヲ分ツ特徵ニハナラヌ。

1932年京大ノ大井氏ハ本州、南アルプス中ノ最高峰、北岳ニ *Callianthemum* ノアル事ヲ報ジ、北鮮ノうめざきさばのをト同一種ト認メ、北海道ノひだかさうハ全體ガ大キク、莖葉ノ基部ガ著シク擴大シ、花ガ葉ノ開カヌ內ニ咲クカラ別種デアルト斷定シタ。現在小石川植物園內ニハ、アポイ山ヨリ移植セルひだかさうト共ニ、北岳產ノモノモ多數ニ栽培サレテキルガ、後者ハ葉ノ兩面ガ夏秋共ニ猛烈ニ粉白ヲ呈シ、花瓣ノ先端ハ明カニ凹ミ、北海道及ビ北鮮ノモノトハ一見區別ガデキル。而シテひだかさうガ葉ヨリモ花ガ先ニ出ルト大井氏ノ謂フノハ早春ニ採ル形ヲ指スノデ此點ハ朝鮮產モ同ジコトデアル。

以上ノ如クうめざきさばのをトひだかさうトハ極メテ酷似シ種トシテ區別シ難イガ、北岳産ノモノハ葉及ビ花瓣ノ性質ヨリシテ獨立ノ新種ト認メルカラ新＝**きただけさう** (**Callianthemum hondoense** NAKAI et HARA) ト命名スル。

尙きただけさうノ實生ハ特殊ナ形ヲナシ、子葉ノ葉柄ハ全ク癒合シテ圓キ柱トナリ、最初ノ葉ハソノ柱ノ基ノ側方ヲ破ツテ横カラデテクル（挿圖參照)。此ハ多分 *Callianthemum* 屬＝共通ノ特徴デアラウガ先年熊澤理學士ガ「しらねあふひ」ノ實生デ觀察シタ事實ト一致シ此點カラモ *Callianthemnm* 屬ハ近緣ノ *Anemone* 屬カラ區別ガ出來ルノデアラウ。

地衣類雜記 (其六)

朝比奈泰彥

Yasuhiko ASAHINA: Lichenologische Notizen (VI)

14. **Heppia Despreauxii** TUCK. (Fig. 34–35)

Syn. *Heppia virescens* (DESPR.) NYL.

Auf Lehmboden zwischen Gestein am Ufer eines Flusses in Nord-Korea —leg. Y. ASAHINA, prope Huten-po, Pref. Kan-nan-do, 6 Aug. 1934. Zum ersten Male hat sich diese Flechte aus Ost-Asien angemeldet.

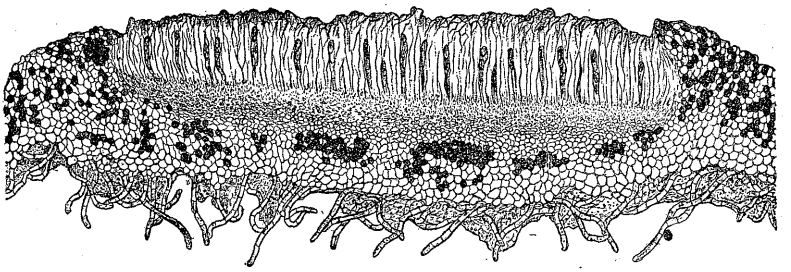


Fig. 34. *Heppia Despreauxii* TUCK.
Senkrechter Medianschnitt durch ein Apothecium. 子器縱斷

Lager schuppig, 1–3 mm breit, grünlich braun, mehrere zusammen hangend und wie krustig dem Substrat anliegend. Apothecien 1–2 mm breit, rundlich oder elliptisch, krugförmig eingedrückt, Disk dunkelrot-